Networks and Grids for Science and Global Virtual Organizations

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The Challenges of Next Generation Science in the Information Age

> *Petabytes of complex data explored and analyzed by 1000s of globally dispersed scientists, in hundreds of teams*

- ◆ **Flagship Applications**
  - ❑ **High Energy & Nuclear Physics, AstroPhysics Sky Surveys:** TByte to PByte "block" transfers at 1-10+ Gbps
  - ❑ **eVLBI:** Many real time data streams at 1-10 Gbps
  - ❑ **BioInformatics, Clinical Imaging:** GByte images on demand
- ◆ **HEP Data Example:**
  - ❑ From Petabytes in 2003, ~100 Petabytes by 2007-8, to ~1 Exabyte by ~2013-5.
- ◆ **Provide results with rapid turnaround, coordinating large but limited computing and data handling resources, over networks of varying capability in different world regions**
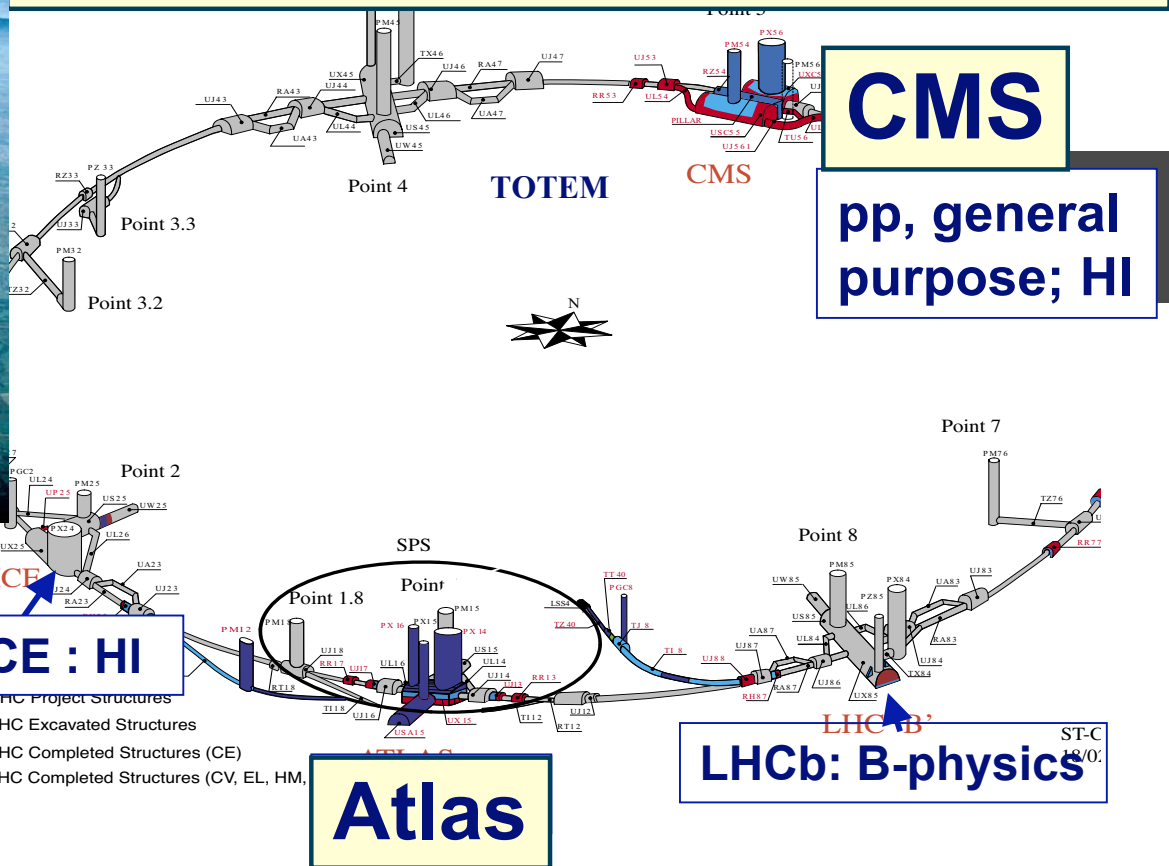- ◆ **Advanced integrated applications, such as Data Grids, rely on seamless operation of our LANs and WANs**
  - ❑ With reliable, quantifiable high performance
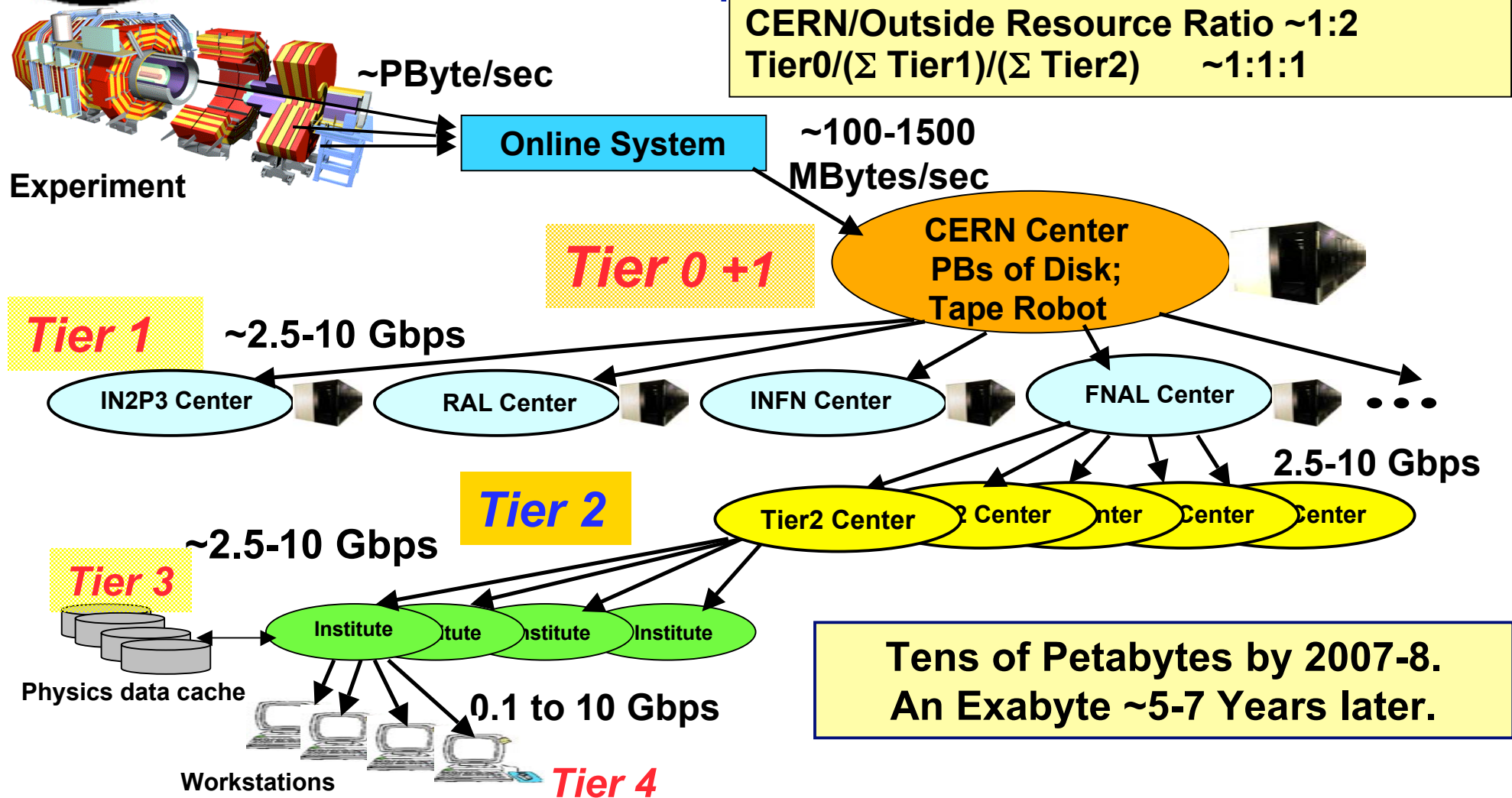
Large Hadron Collider (LHC)
CERN, Geneva: 2007 Start

✴ pp √s =14 TeV L=10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

✴ 27 km Tunnel in Switzerland & France

CMS

pp, general purpose; HI

**First Beams:
April 2007
Physics Runs:
from Summer 2007**

ALICE : HI

Atlas

LHCb: B-physics

LHC Data Grid Hierarchy: Developed at Caltech

Experiment

~PByte/sec

Online System

CERN/Outside Resource Ratio ~1:2
Tier0/(Σ Tier1)/(Σ Tier2)   ~1:1:1

~100-1500 MBytes/sec

Tier 0 +1

CERN Center PBs of Disk; Tape Robot

Tier 1

~2.5-10 Gbps

IN2P3 Center   **RAL Center**   **INFN Center**   **FNAL Center**   **• • •**

2.5-10 Gbps

Tier 2

Tier2 Center   **2 Center**   **nter**   **Center**   **Center**

~2.5-10 Gbps

Tier 3

Physics data cache

Institute   **tute**   **Institute**   **Institute**

Tens of Petabytes by 2007-8.
An Exabyte ~5-7 Years later.

0.1 to 10 Gbps
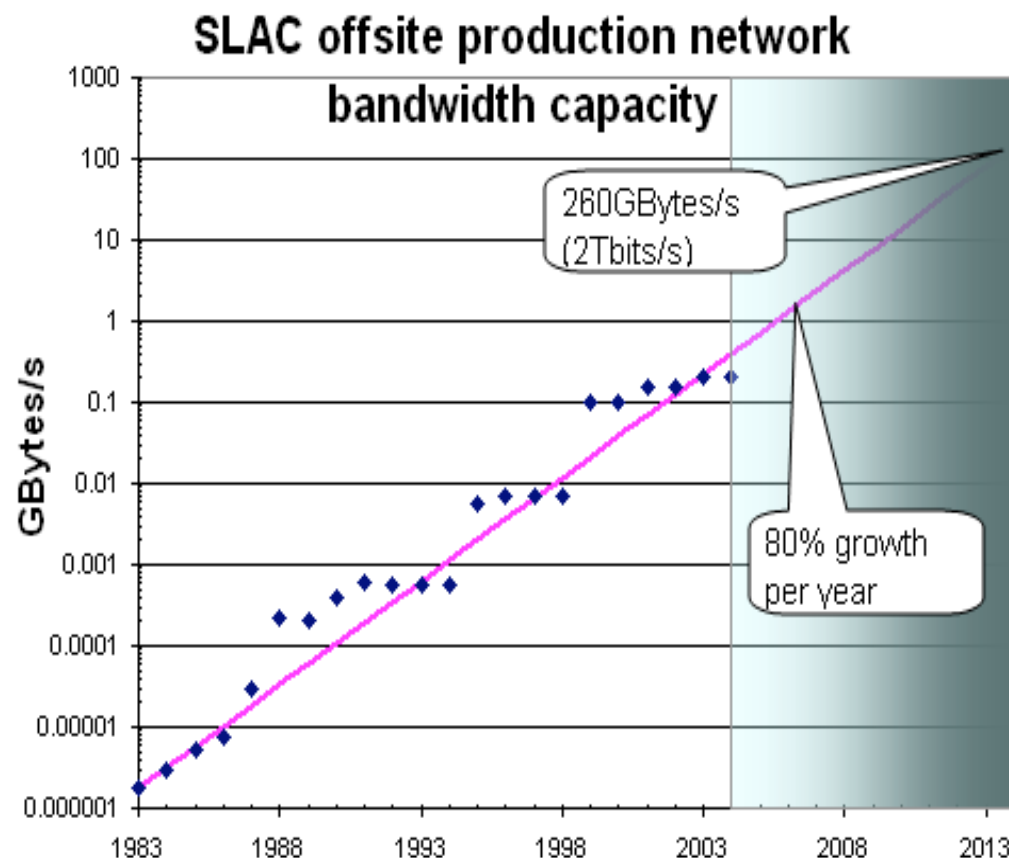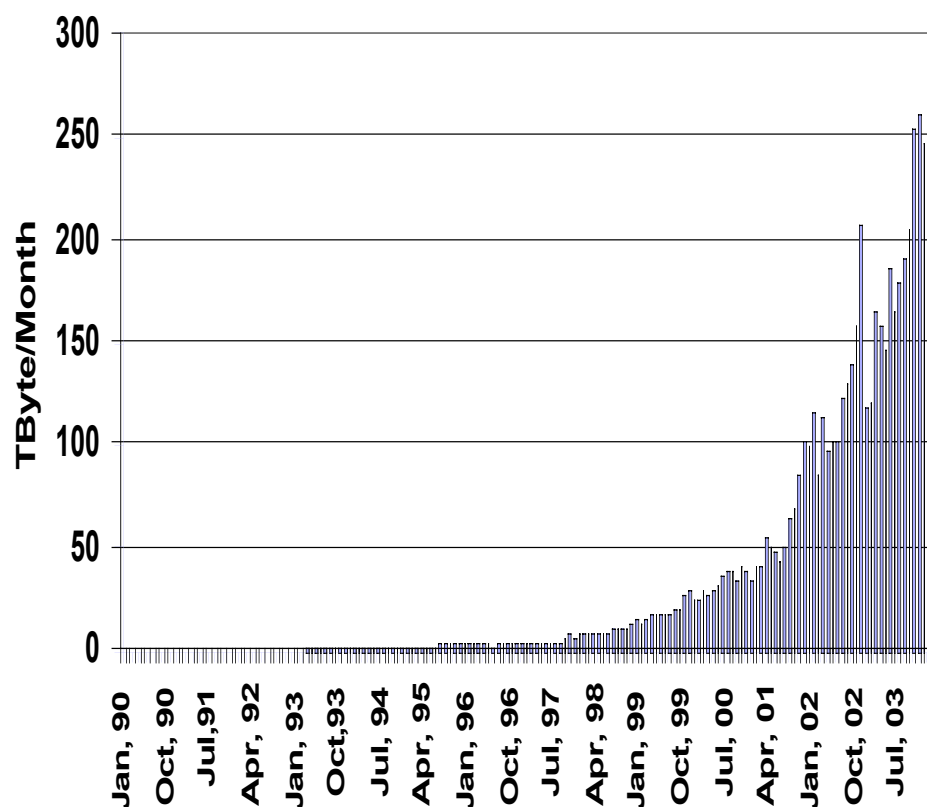
Workstations   *Tier 4*

Emerging Vision: A Richly Structured, Global Dynamic System

History of Bandwidth Usage – One Large Network; One Large Research Site

ESnet Accepted Traffic 1/90 – 1/04
Exponential Growth Since '92;
Annual Rate Increased from 1.7 to 2.0X
Per Year In the Last 5 Years

SLAC offsite production network bandwidth capacity

260GBytes/s (2Tbits/s)

80% growth per year

SLAC Traffic ~300 Mbps; ESnet Limit
Growth in Steps: ~ 10X/4 Years
Projected: ~2 Terabits/s by ~2014

Fall 2003: Transatlantic Ultraspeed TCP Tranfers Throughput Achieved: X50 in 2 years

Terabyte Transfers by the Caltech-CERN Team:

◆ **Nov 18: 4.00 Gbps IPv6 Geneva-Phoenix (11.5 kkm)**

◆ **Oct 15: 5.64 Gbps IPv4 Palexpo-L.A. (10.9 kkm)**

 ❒ **Across Abilene (Internet2) Chicago-LA,**
 Sharing with normal network traffic

 ❒ **Peaceful Coexistence with a Joint Internet2-**
 Telecom World VRVS Videoconference

Nov 19: 23+ Gbps TCP: Caltech, SLAC, CERN, LANL, UvA, Manchester

Juniper, HP Level(3) Telehouse

HENP Major Links: Bandwidth Roadmap (Scenario) in Gbps

Year	Production	Experimental	Remarks
2001	0.155	0.622-2.5	SONET/SDH
2002	0.622	2.5	SONET/SDH DWDM; GigE Integ.
2003	2.5	10	DWDM; 1 + 10 GigE Integration
2005	10	2-4 X 10	? Switch; ? Provisioning
2007	2-4 X 10	~10 X 10; 40 Gbps	1st Gen. ? Grids
2009	~10 X 10 or 1-2 X 40	~5 X 40 or ~20-50 X 10	40 Gbps ? Switching
2011	~5 X 40 or ~20 X 10	~25 X 40 or ~100 X 10	2nd Gen ? Grids Terabit Networks
2013	~Terabit	~MultiTbps	~Fill One Fiber

Continuing the Trend: ~1000 Times Bandwidth Growth Per Decade; We are Rapidly Learning to Use Multi-Gbps Networks Dynamically

HENP Lambda Grids:
Fibers for Physics

◆ **Problem: Extract "Small" Data Subsets of 1 to 100 Terabytes from 1 to 1000 Petabyte Data Stores**

◆ **Survivability of the HENP Global Grid System, with hundreds of such transactions per day (circa 2007) requires that each transaction be completed in a relatively short time.**

◆ **Example: Take 800 secs to complete the transaction. Then**

Transaction Size (TB)	Net Throughput (Gbps)
1	10
10	100
100	1000 (Capacity of Fiber Today)

◆ **Summary: Providing Switching of 10 Gbps wavelengths within ~2-4 years; and Terabit Switching within 5-8 years would enable "Petascale Grids with Terabyte transactions", to fully realize the discovery potential of major HENP programs, as well as other data-intensive research.**

GLORIAD: Global Optical Ring (US-Ru-Cn)
"Little Gloriad" (OC3) Launched January 12; to OC192 in 2005

Beijing

Hong Kong

Chicago

Zabajkal'sk, Manzhouli

Novosibirsk

Amsterdam

Moscow

Also Important for Intra-Russia Connectivity
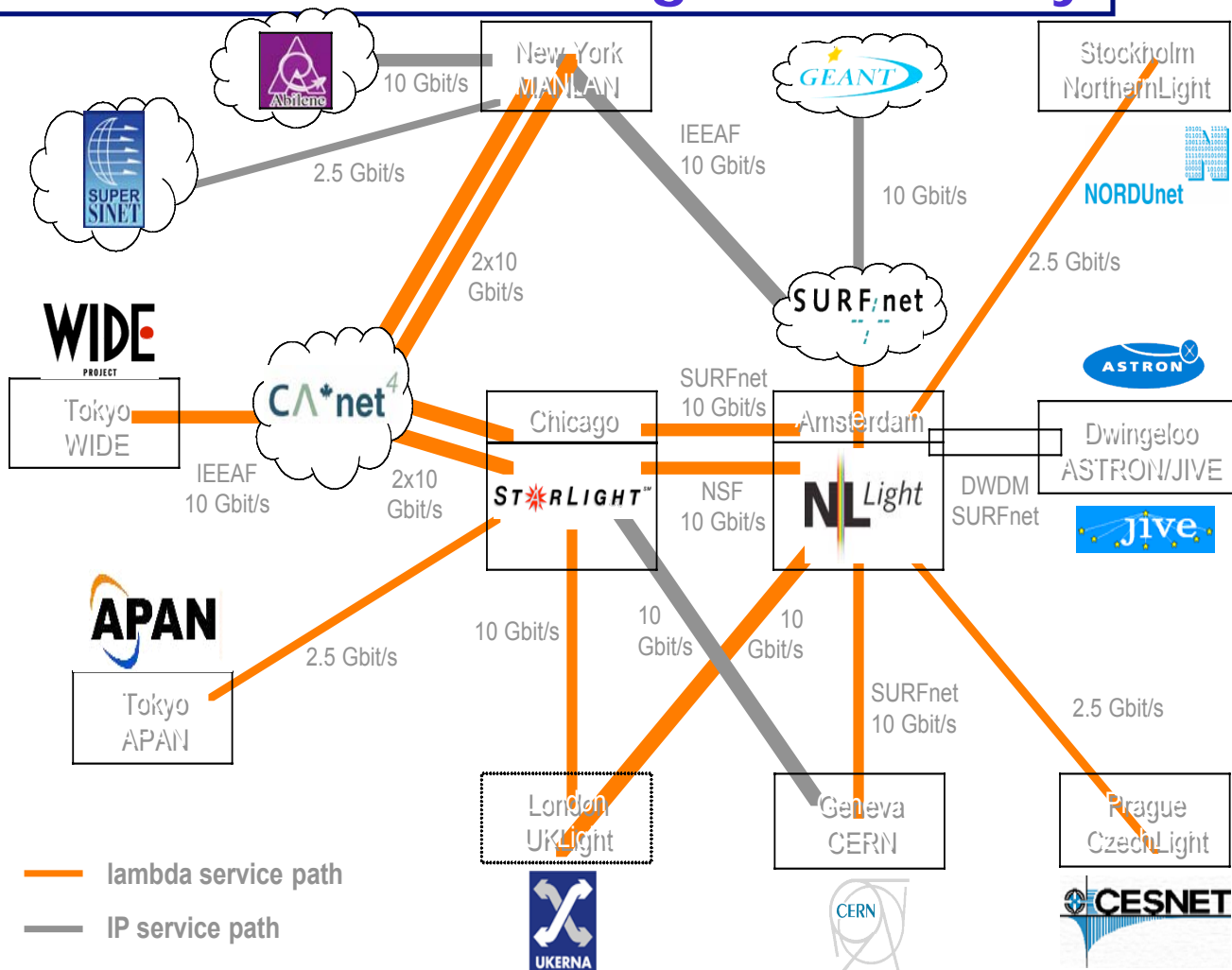
T. Schindler / National Science Foundation

GLIF: Global Lambda Integrated Facility

"**GLIF** is a World Scale Lambda based Lab for Application and Middleware development, where Grid applications ride on dynamically configured networks based on optical wavelengths …

GLIF will use the Lambda network to support data transport for the most demanding e-Science applications, concurrent with the normal best effort Internet for commodity traffic."

New York MANLAN

Stockholm NorthernLight

NORDUnet

SUPER SINET

GEANT

2.5 Gbit/s

IEEAF 10 Gbit/s

10 Gbit/s

WIDE PROJECT

CΛ*net⁴

SURFnet

2x10 Gbit/s

ASTRON

Tokyo WIDE

Chicago

Amsterdam

Dwingeloo ASTRON/JIVE

SURFnet 10 Gbit/s

jive

IEEAF 10 Gbit/s

2x10 Gbit/s

StarLight

NSF 10 Gbit/s

NL Light

DWDM SURFnet

APAN

10 Gbit/s

10 Gbit/s

10 Gbit/s

2.5 Gbit/s

SURFnet 10 Gbit/s

2.5 Gbit/s

Tokyo APAN

2.5 Gbit/s

London UKLight

Geneva CERN

Prague CzechLight

— lambda service path
— IP service path

UKERNA

CERN

CESNET

10 Gbps Wavelengths For R&E Network Development Are Prolifering, Across Continents and Oceans

Transition beginning now to optical, multi-wavelength Community owned or leased fiber networks for R&E

National Lambda Rail (NLR)

NLR
- **Coming Up Now**
- **Initially 4 10G Wavelengths**
- **Full Footprint Ops by 3Q or 4Q04**
- **Internet2 HOPI Initiative (w/HEP)**
- **To 40 10G Waves in Future**

- **Regional Dark Fiber Initiatives in 18 U.S. States**

15808 Terminal, Regen or OADM site

Fiber route

SEA
POR
SAC
SVL
FRE
LAX
OGD
DEN
KAN
PHO
STR
SDG
OLG
DAL
NAS
WAL
ATL
JAC
CHI
CLE
PIT
RAL
NYC
BOS
WDC

Dark Fiber in Eastern Europe
Poland: *PIONIER* Network

ICFA *SCIC*

2650 km Fiber Connecting 16 MANs; 5200 km and 21 MANs by 2005

Support

◆ **Computational Grids Domain-Specific Grids**

◆ **Digital Libraries**

◆ **Interactive TV**

◆ **Add'l Fibers for e-Regional Initiatives**

KOSZALIN · GDA?SK · OLSZTYN · SZCZECIN · BYDGOSZCZ · TORU? · BIA?YSTOK · POZNA? · GUBIN · ZIELONA GÓRA · WARSZAWA · SIEDLCE · ?"D? · PU?AWY · RADOM · LUBLIN · WROC?AW · CZ?STOCHOWA · KIELCE · OPOLE · GLIWICE · KATOWICE · KRAKÓW · RZESZÓW · CIESZYN · BIELSKO-BIA?A

Installed fiber
PIONIER nodes
Fibers planned in 2004
PIONIER nodes planned in 2004

Classical, HENP Data Grids, and Now Service-Oriented Grids

- ◆ **The original Computational and Data Grid concepts are largely stateless, open systems: known to be scalable**
  - ➔ **Analogous to the Web**
- ◆ **The classical Grid architecture has a number of implicit assumptions**
  - ➔ **The ability to locate and schedule suitable resources, within a tolerably short time (i.e. resource richness)**
  - ➔ **Short transactions with relatively simple failure modes**
- ◆ **HENP Grids are *Data Intensive & Resource-Constrained***
  - ➔ **1000s of users competing for resources at 100s of sites**
  - ➔ **Resource usage governed by local and global policies**
  - ➔ **Long transactions; some long queues**
- ◆ **HENP ➔Stateful, End-to-end Monitored and Tracked Paradigm**
  - ➔ **Adopted in OGSA, Now WS Resource Framework**

The Move to OGSA and then Managed Integration Systems

The Grid Analysis Environment (GAE)

The GAE: key to "success" or "failure" for physics & Grids in the LHC era:
➡ **100s - 1000s of tasks, with a wide range of computing, data and network resource requirements, and priorities**

GAE Architecture

- ◆ **Analysis Clients talk standard protocols to the "Grid Services Web Server", a.k.a. the Clarens data/services portal.**
- ◆ **The Clarens portal hides the complexity of the Grid Services from the client, but can expose it in as much detail as req'd for e.g. monitoring.**
- ◆ **Key features: *Global* Scheduler, Catalogs, Monitoring, and Grid-wide Execution service. Clarens servers form a *Global Peer network*.**

Managing Global Systems: Dynamic Scalable Services Architecture

MonALISA: http://monalisa.cacr.caltech.edu

UltraLight Collaboration:
http://ultralight.caltech.edu

◆ **Caltech, UF, FIU, UMich, SLAC,FNAL, MIT/Haystack, CERN, UERJ(Rio), NLR, CENIC, UCAID, Translight, UKLight, Netherlight, UvA, UCLondon, KEK, Taiwan**

National Lambda Rail

Level(3)

Flagship Applications
(HENP, VLBI, Oncology, …)

End-to-end Monitoring

Intelligent Age

Application Frameworks

Grid Middleware

Grid/Storage Management

Network Protocols & Bandwidth Management

Distributed CPU & Storage

Network Fabric

VRVS (Version 3)
Meeting in 8 Time Zones

Caltech (US)

KEK (JP)

RAL (UK)

Brazil

CERN (CH)

AMPATH (US)

Pakistan

SLAC (US)

Canada

AMPATH (US)

26.2k hosts worldwide
Users in 99 Countries
2-3X Growth/Year

Networks, Grids and HENP

◆ **Network backbones and major links used by HENP experiments are advancing rapidly**
  ❒ **To the 2.5-10G range in < 2 years; much faster than Moore's Law**
◆ **HENP is learning to use long distance 10 Gbps networks effectively**
  ❒ **2003 Developments: to 5.6+ Gbps flows over 11,000 km**
◆ **Transition to a community-owned or leased fibers for R&E has begun in some areas [us, ca, nl, pl, cz, sk] or is considered [de, ro; IEEAF]**
◆ **End-to-end Capability is Needed, to Reach the Physics Groups:**
  ❒ **Removing Regional, Last Mile, Local Bottlenecks and Compromises in Network Quality are now**
     On the critical path, in all world regions
◆ *Digital Divide: Network improvements are especially needed in SE Europe, Latin America, China, Russia, Much of Asia, Africa*
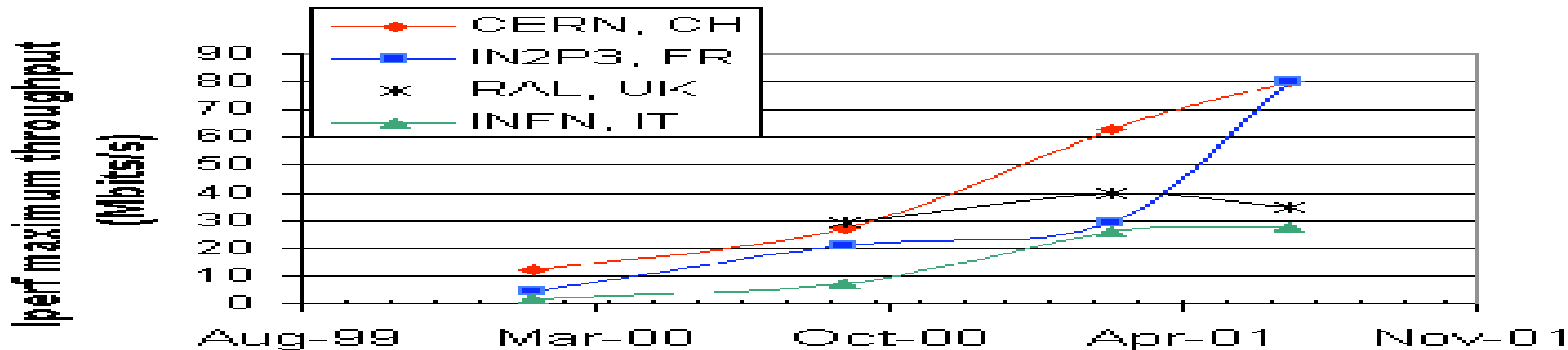◆ **Work in Concert with Internet2, Terena, APAN, AMPATH; DataTAG, the Grid projects and the Global Grid Forum**

Recommendation 1:
Work on the Digital Divide
from Several Perspectives

◆ **Work on Policies and/or Pricing: pk, in, br, cn, SE Europe, …**
- ☐ Share Information: Comparative Performance and BW Pricing
- ☐ Find Ways to work with vendors, NRENs, and/or Gov'ts
- ☐ Exploit Model Cases: e.g. Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic

◆ **Inter-Regional Projects**
- ☐ South America: CHEPREO (US-Brazil); EU ALICE Project
- ☐ GLORIAD, Russia-China-US Optical Ring
- ☐ Virtual SILK Highway Project (DESY): FSU satellite links

◆ **Help with Modernizing the Infrastructure**
- ☐ Design, Commissioning, Development
- ☐ Provide Tools for Effective Use: Monitoring, Collaboration

◆ **Participate in Standards Development; Open Tools**
- ☐ Advanced TCP stacks; Grid systems

◆ **Workshops and Tutorials/Training Sessions**
- ☐ For Example: Rio DD and HEPGrid Workshop, February 2004

◆ **Raise General Awareness of the Problem; Approaches to Solutions**

HEP is Learning How to Use Gbps Networks Fully: Factor of ~500 Gain in Max. Sustained TCP Thruput in 4 Years, On Some US+Transoceanic Routes

- ◆ 9/01   105 Mbps 30 Streams: SLAC-IN2P3; 102 Mbps 1 Stream CIT-CERN
- ◆ 5/20/02   450-600 Mbps SLAC-Manchester on OC12 with ~100 Streams
- ◆ 6/1/02   290 Mbps Chicago-CERN One Stream on OC12
- ◆ 9/02   850, 1350, 1900 Mbps Chicago-CERN 1,2,3 GbE Streams, 2.5G Link
- ◆ 11/02   [LSR] 930 Mbps in 1 Stream Califorina-CERN, and California-AMS
   FAST TCP 9.4 Gbps in 10 Flows California-Chicago
- ◆ 2/03   [LSR] 2.38 Gbps in 1 Stream California-Geneva (99% Link Utilization)
- ◆ 5/03   [LSR] 0.94 Gbps IPv6 in 1 Stream Chicago- Geneva
- ◆ TW & SC2003: 5.65 Gbps (IPv4), 4.0 Gbps (IPv6) in 1 Stream Over 11,000 km